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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Terrible Condition of a French Community in From the Kankakee Gazette, Sept. 16.

The Rev. Mr. Kemp, who has made a personal investigation into the condition of the French population at St. Mary and St. Anne, sends us the following statement, which reveals a state of present want and and future destitution that calls for not merely sympathy, but relief. We hope a suitable and timely effort will be made to furnish the relief so obviously needed. furnish the relief so obviously needed. The statistics were obtained by personal inquiry, by men in whom implicit confidence may be re-

posed.
"The neighborhoods visited comprise 162 families, embracing 861 children, and in all 1186 persons. Of this number it is calculated about 200 are able to work and provide support for the remainder. The average number in each family is 7:35. During the past season they had sowed 5951 acres in corn, from which, in an ordinary year, they might expect 30 bushels an acre, or 178,550 bushels, valued at \$89,265. This is all lost, excepting, it may be, if the frost keeps off, about one-half of one per cent. They had 2943 acres in wheat, nearly all of which is lost, and what is saved is fit only for cattle. Some oats have been saved, but, in most instances little worst than the quantity save. little more than the quantity sown. Very few potatoes have been saved. The whole loss to

these afflicted people is estimated at \$200,000."

Mr. Kemp gives the result of his personal observations, which fully confirm the statements made to him by persons employed to make the reports he has above condensed, and narrates some individual cases which reveal a state of destitution and distress seldom witnessed in this land of abundance, and continues:—

I have twenty-five such cases, all attesting "I have twenty-five such cases, all attesting the painful fact that in that township there must be great want and distress felt by many families before another crop can be got from the land. Many of the men, seeing what loss in crops they were likely to suffer, went with their teams to work on the Northern Railway, which will pass through 8t. Anne, but the subcontractors absconded and left them unpaid, in this township alone about \$2000 to \$4000. All this township alone, about \$3000 to \$4000. All the hay they can get has been cut and secured. But calculating everything, it is not supposed that on an average these 162 families have more than two months' provisions. Sickness is also appearing among them. I found several cases of dysentery and typhoid fever. From the want of proper nourishment and the state of the land this may be expected to increase."

Mr. Kemp concluded his statement with the following recent

"If this report of what I saw and heard will lead to further inquiry and timely relief of real cases of distress, it will be well. There is a great abundance almost everywhere else except

some six counties of Illinois. The Christian benevolence of this great State is adequate to meet all cases of real want. These French peo-ple are, to my knowledge, industrious, virtuous, and pious. They are most of them Protestants and Presbyterians, and are under the pastoral care of Rev. C. Chiniquy."

MYSTERY.

Three Skeletons Found Under a House. Early in the past summer three human skele-tons were found under a house at Parkville, Mo., under the following circumstances:—A boy, son of the people residing in the house, had bor-rowed an axe of a neighbor, which, instead of returning, he placed under a rock forming part of the wall of the building. Some time after, being asked by the neighbor what he had done with the axe, he told them where he had placed it. On going to the spot and rolling away the stone to obtain the axe, a human skull was brought to in the startling discovery of three human skeletons of men, covered with a slight depth of The teeth of one was found to be filled with gold fillings, proving that the skeletons most unquestionably belonged to white persons. The excitement occasioned by so horrible a dsscovery was intense. Fresh horror is now added to it by a discovery which may throw some light on the terrible mystery. On Mon-day, September 13, a little girl, daughter of the family at present residing in the house, went to a closet to have up some clothing. Instead of coming out backward, as almost everybody would, and as undoubtedly a great many had done who had visited the closet perhaps a hun-dred times, she turned around, when her attention was attracted by some writing on the wall before her (which had escaped the notice of those who had previously visited the closet); calling the attention of the family to it, they were

horrified to find the following:"John Brink, California, Me. Should I not get away with my life, will some one report me to Dr. M. Cotter, California, Mo. They are trying to murder us. "Feb. 2, 1857."

Undoubtedly this has, a connection with the bodies under the building, and may lead to some developments which will show that murder most foul was committed, and that one of the skeletons found was that of the writer of the above, and the others of companions whom he indicates were with him. The idea occurs to us, says the Leavenworth Times, from which we take our account, that these men may have been "Free Statesmen," either on their way to, or kidnapped from Kansas in 1857, and killed by "border rufflans." But speculations are needless, for many theories might be advanced and none of them be correct. The house in 1857 stood isolated from all others, upon a hill. Now other buildings surround it, and the hill is graded down. But at the time indicated by the writing discovered in the closet, the building was so far

removed from others that a foul murder could have been done without alarming any of the neighborhood. The proprietor at that time is still living in the county, but many different families have since lived in it. This man, it is stated, was then considered an upright man, and although suspicion must now point very strongly think it possible that he is the murderer. The building is now owned by a citizen of Leaven-

PARIS SENSATIONS.

The Modern Anti-Art Spirit.

Paris has had a sensation in the way of anti-art. M. Carpeaux had executed and put up in front of the new opera house a group of figures in marble. The centre figure of the group is a man holding aloft a tambourine, and beneath him are some naked women dragging each other round in a ring, and supposed to be dancing. It must be acknowledged that these nude figures seem heartily ashamed of being thus exposed to the public gaze. The group when first exposed was variously criticized, some people contending that the artist deserved well of his country for launching into something original, and others declaring that his originality was nothing but indecency. But the other night somebody quietly smashed a bottle of ink over one of the nude girls! A great outery has been raised against the author of this piece of vandalism. and no such attack has been made on a public monument since a gentleman broke the nose of one of the colossal female figures in the Place de la Concorde, because the lady resembled his wife. A similar outrage has been committed in the garden of the Luxembourg. A bottle of ink-was thrown over the marble group of Acls and Galatea of the Medicis fountain.

A Fiery Authoress Wants to Fight. Sensation number two has been created by a lady challenging a journalist to fight a due!! Madame Olympe Audouard, who lately read or lectured in your city in the Jerome Theatre,

FIRST EDITION

| feeling herself aggrieved by an article in the Figaro, has called out M. de Villemessant. This flery authoress begs to inform the editor of the Figaro that he need have no scruples as to accepting her challenge, seeing that she is a widow, and has neither father nor brother. She widow, and has neither father nor brother. is, moreover, a capital shot, and informs her adversary that a ball fired by a feminine hand is quite as murderous in its result as any other.

TREACHEROUS SAVAGES. Indians Return Treachery for Hospitality to a Small Band of White Man. From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Sept. 17.

The following particulars of an Indian massacre near Fort Buford, on the Upper Missouri, reach us from an authentic source:—

It is the usual custom for Indian traders to give the heads of the different tribes a feast each year. On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. Larpenter, whose trading post is at Fort Buford, had given a feast to a large number of Indians. After their repast they went to the officers' quarters at Fort Buford and amused the latter with a war-dance. Of course every one in or about the fort was present to witness this novel and amusing performance, little dreaming that while they were standing as spectators to witness the war dance of a lot of quasi peacea ble savages, their friends, only one and a half mile from the fort, were being murdered. It appears that four wood-choppers, named Peter 8. Dugan, whose parents reside in Butler S. Dugan, whose parents reside in Butler county, Pennsylvania; James H. McLain, from some part of Illinois; J. Uraldie, an Italian; and an old plainsman named Adam Jones, went out, the morning to which we allude, to cut wood, about one mile and a half from the fort. About noon, and before the wood-choppers were able to give the alarm, they were surrounded by about seventy-five Indian warriors belonging to about seventy-five Indian warriors belonging to the Honea Papa tribe. The Indians immediately surrounded and commenced an attack on the small band of white men. The latter being well armed, fought back with a heroism very seldom heard of. For one hour the unequal contest raged, at the end of which time the four white men were killed, but not before they had killed ten and dangerously wounded thirteen more of their enemies. After the Indians had killed the four white men, they proceeded to take their scalps. Previous to this time, Mr. J. W. Cooper, hearing shots, and suspecting that everything was not right, got on pecting that everything was not right, got on his horse and rode in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. As he came in sight of the Indians they started for the Missouri river. Mr. Cooper, learning the condition of affairs, returned immediately to the fort and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens and soldiers went in pursuit, but before they reached the bat-tle-ground the Indians had scalped the four white men, and were in the act of carrying off their own dead. The white men giving pursuit, the In-dians made a bee-line for the Missouri river. They succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, and gaining protection from the underbrush on its bank, before their white pursuers came within rifle range. Ten Indians were killed outright, and thirteen wounded. The latter made their escape. The bodies of the ten dead Indians were fastened to the horses of the soldiers and citizens, and dragged to Fort Buford, where they were cut up and quartered. It would appear that the four white men fought until they were killed. When found they were clustered together, some of them having fired from fifty to seventy rounds of cartridge.

seventy rounds of cartridge.

Our informant states that a part of the same band of Indians, on the same day and about the same time, attacked a train belonging to Captain Payne. There were about thirty-five men in Captain Payne's party. He had one man wounded and one horse stolen.

Old Indian traders express great fears of a general Indian outbreak. They say that the Indians never showed as much hostility as they do at the present time, and everything indicates

SPIRITED AWAY.

An Injured Husband Values his Wife at \$20,000.

Lawyers do not often appear in court as defendants, but occasionally are compelled to become their own clients, and then they realize to the full extent "the glorious uncertainty of the law." It is a saying among the profession that "the lawyer who pleads his own case has a fool for a client." For this reason they help each other out when compelled to defend. Λ case is now pending which will probably call out all the legal talent of the city in the defense of one who has been assailed in a very tender point with the weapons of the law.

The case referred to is styled Hiram W. Cady vs. James E. Momford, and was entered yesterday in the Circuit Court. Who Mr. Cady is we do not know, except that, like "Othello," he is "damned with a fair wife." And there's where the shoe pinches; for this lovely wife appears to have attracted the attention of Mr. Momford, who is a bachelor of mature years, ample for-tune, and an eye for beauty. Mr. Momford is the gentleman who, some years ago, was nominated for judge of one of the courts on the Democratic ticket. He was not elected, and so the judicial ermine is not solled by the charges brought against him by Mr. Cady. We cannot state, in plain words, all the facts

alleged in the petition of Mr. Cady, for the lan guage of his complaint might offend ears polite. We can only say that he claims \$20,000 damages for being deprived of the society of his wife: that he charges Mumford with having been too iamiliar with her, and with spiriting her away, so that he does not know her present whereabouts. It is also stated in the complaint that improper means were used to destroy the fruit

of the illicit connection.

It is to be understood that we totally discredit the story of the lawyer's depravity. It can hardly be possible that a gentleman of such refined manners-one moving in the first circlesthe pet of the ladies-the envy of younger and better looking men—would so far forget the decencies of society as to steal away a man's wife, and keep her concealed from him. There must be some mistake about the matter, and Mr. Cady may be laboring under a horrible hallucination caused by jealousy or something worse. We await the filing of the lawyer's answer, that we may hear both sides of the case.—St. Louis Democrat, 16th.

PAINFUL REVELATION.

Corruption in the Methodist Book Concern. The N. Y. Times makes the following editorial announcement, which will occasion a stir in Church circles. The "Concern" of which mention is made does an enormous business in supplying the churches of the denomination with books, and is, in fact, the central repository for all such works appertaining to this branch of the Christian Church:-

It is with great reluctance that we give cur-rency to a very unpleasant report which has reached us in regard to an institution which of all others in the land ought to be beyond reproach, or even suspicion. The authority, how-ever, for what we are about to announce is of such a character that silence on our part would, under the circumstances, amount to delin-quency. We are credibly assured that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The subject, we understand, is undergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties, we shall endeavor to fur-

These frauds, it is said, have been going or for some eight or nine years, and of course their full extent is not yet ascertained with precision. The magnitude of the busicess transacted by this concern, and the reputation which it has

enjoyed for probity in its management, conspire to give to any suspicion against it a painful im-portance. It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying of this institution, in the columns of the *Times*, "that it should be recorded, to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1789. Unfortunately that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any

NATIONAL PROJECTS.

New Mouth for the Mississippi River-Norfelle to be Made an Important Port.

From Washington correspondence to the N Y. Herald, we take the following:—
The naturally navigable waters of the Mississippi valley aggregate nearly 1700 miles. Water has its currents and so bas trade. But those of the latter do not run with the former; for in the main the great outlet of trade is north-east by the lakes, Eric Canal and Hudson, in-stead of south, by the Gulf of Mexico. It is now proposed to open a way across the Virginia mountains broad and deep enough to drain the Mississippi valley due eastward into the Chesa-Mississippi valley due eastward into the Chesapeake, not of water, of course, but of produce. The old James River and Kanawha Canal—already finished half the distance—was to connect the waters of the James with those of the Kanawha, a tributary of the Obio; but the proposed canal is to be of a capacity equal at least to the great Erie Canal of New York. Such a canal, by supplying 400 miles of the route, would open the way for transportation without transshipment between the ocean and 17,000 miles of already navigable inland waters. The project is to be brought before Congress this winter, and it is expected that it will be petitioned for by citizens of every that it will be petitioned for by citizens of every part of the Union. Great considerations of national defense are said by military men to justify it, but the grand commercial hypothesis is the manner in which it would affect the grain interest of the West and the bread interest of the East. It appears by official reports of United States engineers charged with surveys, etc., of proposed national canals in the Northwest, that the dangers of lake navigation, the numerous transshipments, the necessity of much railroad carriage and the closing of navigation five-twelfths of the year, besides the heavy tolls on the Erie Canal, all make the cost of carrying Western grain to the seaboard by existing routes enermous. For example:—It is reported that from Dubuque, Iowa, to New York the freight and charges amount to sixty-eight cents a bushel. The effect of this is that before the producer gets to market he has spent the bulk of his grain in paying the way. On the other hand, the Eastern purchaser, of New England and New York, has to pay whatever price the demand imposes upon an article already enhanced by such heavy way charges. Now, it is claimed, upon very careful analogies and all other data, that the sixty-eight cents might be reduced half, or even three-questers if this great other data, that the sixty-eight cents might be reduced half, or even three-quarters, if this great Atlantic canal were opened, so that Western grain could reach New York, Boston, etc., through the port of Norfolk. The far West, indeed, must now pay as much to get grain to Chicago as they would then pay to get it to the seaboard. The reduction of carrying cost would naturally divide itself equally between the consumer and producer, so that while the New Yorker would get his bread cheaper the Buckeye would sell his wheat higher. Indian corn, now unknown as bread out of this country, though freely eaten by our foreign population, could then be sent abroad cheaply enough to make it a preferred breadstuff for the poor of Christendom, with the effect of virtually bringing into new existence an American export that might new existence an American export that might rival cotton itself in time as a source of national

Another great work proposed is the Coosa cotton route, from Mobile up the Alabama river, thence up the Coosa river till within thirty miles of the south bend of the Tennessee river; across this thirty miles a ship canal; thence up the Tennessee and its longest branch, the Holston to the borders of Virginia, near Saltville; from Saltville to Lynchburg (already traversed by a railroad) a double-track road, fit for heavy freights, and at Lynchburg striking the Atlantic

water route above mentioned to New York.

The railroad route is 176 miles long; all the rest water. The route would save nearly 2000 miles of the present route which cotton takes from the cotton centres in New York and the other cities North, and also the dangers of the Florida Keys, for which insurance alone is two and a half per cent on ship and cargo.

The advocates of these works claim that they

are more truly national than the Pacific rail-ways, of which they are the necessary comple-If, as half the thoughtful commercial men of Europe fear, the trade of the world is to abandon the rontes of Vasco de Gama and Magellan and cross the bosom of the great repub fic, the proposed water route from the genial mouth of the Chesapeake to Omaha, at least, or northwardly to the very base of the Rocky Mountains, would give the country an advan-tage in absorbing the Indian trade of all nations immensely greater than rallway transportation the whole distance between the oceans.

GENERALITIES.

The entire cost of the Suez Canal, to be opened next December, has been about \$81,000,000. But to include improvements, which will be applied as experience may suggest, we may safely set the total sum at \$85,000,000. It is estimated by some authorities that the annual business of the canal will amount to 10,000,000 tons, and that its gross receipts will be 100,000,000 francs.

Doctress Walker a Fallare. Here is Miss Susan B. Anthony's opinion of the heroine of "breeches and braids," who pushes Dress Reform:—

Reporter-What do you think of Miss Walker as the representative of a class likely to prove a disturbing element?

Miss A .- Miss Walker is simply "a failure." The breeches are not so objectionable in them-selves, but you noticed yesterday that the greatest curiosity was manifested to see her loons, but when she began speaking the audience became restless. I do not like to judge Walker, but fear that vanity and love of notice are too much of a motive power with her to suffer her to be of service in the coming struggle. She is

Mrs. Clem Again. The New Albany (Ind.) Commercial gives currency to the following singular report, which

we give for what it is worth:-"It is now, in consequence of some revelations made, while in the jail at New Albany, Frank Reno, more than half suspected that the business of Mr. Young, Mrs. Clem, and Abrams was to put upon the market, or, as it is more commonly called, "shove" certain Treasury notes bonds, stolen in 1867 from an agent of the United States Treasury Department at Washing ton (to the amount of a million and a half), the stolen money being unsigned by the Treasurer, but otherwise regularly filled out. (The stealing of these bonds was denied in a published card Secretary McCulloch, but they were stolen, nevertheless.) Frank Reno stated that a portion of these bonds were on the Jeffersonville train when it was captured and robbed by the 'Reno gang' in 1868, and that they were directed to certain parties in Indianapolis, whose business it was to sell them and get them into circulation. The intimations thrown out by him pointed to Young, Mrs. Clem, and Abrams as these parties. This information we have from a prominent lawyer of this Indianal Clement. prominent lawyer of this Judicial Circuit.'

Bravery of a Young Girl. Last week was an exciting one in the burglarious line in North Davenport, Iowa. Among the acts of the burglars was one of a novel and exciting character. Mrs. Griswold, who lives north of Locust street, in the vicinity of the

school-house, went from home for a visit to a neighbor in the country, leaving her daughter, sixteen years of age, with two or three smaller sixteen years of age, with two or three smaller to be a neighbor in the country, leaving her daughter, with the check to purchases by the importing merchants, owing to the high rate of gold, keeps the market unsettled. school-house, went from home for a visit to a neighbor in the country, leaving her daughter, sixteen years of age, with two or three smaller children in possession of the house. That night a burglar entered the house and rammaged about generally. The young lady heard him, but lay trembling and quiet. At last the scoundrel entered her bedroom. She pretended to be asleep, lying with her face to the wall. Mr. Burglar went up to the bedside, bent over her, placed his hand upon her cheek, deliberately turned her face upwards, and took a good look at it by the aid of his dark lantern. The young girl never moved a muscle, and the burglar let the face carefully back to its resting-place on the pillow, and left the room and the house. The young lady caught a glimpse of his face through her eyelids as he looked at her. He wore a mask, and that was all she could tell about his appearand that was all she could tell about his appearance. Nothing was missed from the house the next morning. The experience of the young lady is one which few of her sex, or of the sterner sex either, for that matter, would like to encounter.—Davenport Gazette.

Kidnapping Children in Ireland. The Cork Examiner of Sept. 6 says:—Those strange stories of kidnapping hitherto confined to the region of the nursery, but to which recent occurrences have given a graver import and wider circulation, have received a striking and well-authenticated corroboration in an event that has just happened in the district of Caher-civeen. On Wednesday night a farmer named John McCarthy, residing at a place called Inn Ferry, eight miles from Caherciveen, retired to rest at his usual hour, his bed occupying one end of the sleeping apartment, and that of three of of the sleeping apartment, and that of three of his children—aged respectively five, four, and three years—being placed at the other, and immediately beneath a little window opening on pivots. At an advanced hour of the night McCarthy was aroused from sleep by the screaming of the child of four, and, inquiring what was the matter, was told by the little fellow that a man was trying to take him away. The father having removed the child to his own bed' tried to persuade him that he had only dreamed, when the eldest boy, from the opposite bed, said. "Oh, no, father, somebody was trying to take Shawneen away." Almost immediately after the father was again on his feet, diately after the father was again on his feet, this time in real terror, in response to a plereing shrick from the eldest boy, whom, on looking towards the children's bed, he plainly saw lifted up bodily to the level of the bottom of the window by a hand thrust in from without. To rush towards the window was the work of an instant, when the child was at once dropped between the bed and the wall, and McCarthy, looking through the window, perceived three men beating a hasty retreat. His first impulse was to give them chase, but he was restrained by his wife, who pointed out to him the folly of such a proceeding on the part of a single, half dressed, and unarmed man. Shortly after, accompanied by some of his neighbors, whom he roused up, he made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but with no result beyond the discovery of some shoe-prints leading from the house along the sandy beach in the vicinity. The marks were of shoes different from those worn by the peasantry, being of a lighter kind, and without nails.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

How He Takes the Death of his Wife-Mrs. Mary Allen, wife of John Allen, known as "the Wickedest Man in New York," died of dropsy, at her home in Roosevelt street, on Saturday last. Her health had been declining for some time, owing to her habits of dissipa-tion. The property where her family resided is valued at about \$60,000, and is the fruit of John's nineteen years of labor in the dance-house business in Water street. The funeral took place at the residence yesterday at 1½ P. M. A goodly number of people were present, for most of Mrs. Allen's old dance-house friends had come to take the last farewell of their old companion. Only five or six men were to be seen; all the rest were girls and women. Three Catholic priests had been in attendance up to the J. of time of her death. The Arnold, formerly Superintendent of the Howard Mission, and an old friend of the Allen family, was present. A large proportion of the mourners did not appear to manifest much grief for the loss of an old friend. Some of the men and women swore strange oaths, while others talked and laughed as they had done so often on other occasions. The Wickedest Man took things coolly, and just before the corpse was removed he went out and got a drink. the women walked up to the coffin, gazed a moment, then bent over and kissed the face of the dead three times. Little Chester, a boy of about eight years, seemed deeply affected, and he could scarcely believe that he was never to see his mother again in this life. The husband kissed his dead wife for the last time, and then said, "There is the best friend I ever had, and that is all I can do for her." As the coffin was being taken down stairs he remarked, "She is going to the grave feet first." The burial took place at Calvary Cemetery .- N. Y. Tribune of

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were resumed this morning.

Jane Hibbard, an abandoned-looking young woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a man, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a silk coat belonging to Margaret Coppersmith. She was employed by the lady as a domestic, and having served a term of eighteen days, departed with the lady's coat, which she disposed of at a pawhoroker's. William G. Faulkner pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat, having been caught in the act of stealing it by a policeman. of stealing it by a policeman.

Edward Smith was convicted of the larceny of

several china toy dogs, which he stole from a store in the manner of a regular sneak thief. When missed they were traced to the prisoner's possession, and his arrest was made. Though he entered a plea of guilty, he made no defense to the statements of

of guilty, he made no defense to the statements of he witnesses.

James Young pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a ham valued at three dollars, the property of William B. Chambers.

Benjamin Roberts, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a wagon. The proof was to the effect that one night recently the wagon was taken from No. 806 North Nineteenth street, and was traced from the Bazaar, in Ninth street, to the horse market, where the owner learned that the prisoner had offered it for sale and driven it away. He went to the prisoner's house to arrest him, but he fied and escaped. Subsequently, however, he was caught, and the wagon was satisfactorily traced to his possession.

and the wagon was satisfactorily traced to his possession.

John Linnerd pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. The lady kept a boarding-house in South Washington square, and he had been to sea for a long time; but upon his return, when he first entered the house he struck her, pushed her off from him, and, drawing a knife, threatened her therewith. The wife, who appeared to be a highly respectable lady, said she did not wish to see her husband severely dealt with, but only desired to effect her own security against his freaks,

George Rogers was convicted of the larceny of \$15, belonging to Patrick Kelly. He was seen to enter Kelly's store, at Twenty-first and Webster, on Sunday, and to take the money from the till; and was followed, and seen to offer one of the stolen bills at a neighboring tavern. ills at a neighboring tavern.

-We feel it to be our duty to utter some solemn and impressive words of warning to our readers. Our State is passing through a critical period in its history. Our colored population has recently been emancipated from slavery and invested with the duties of citizenship. They are not well instructed in their new duties, and under bad tuition since freedom many of them under bad tuition since freedom many of them have been taught to distrust their former masters, and led, perhaps, to expect a division of the land among themselves. While naturally docile and quiet, they are easily excited. * It is easy to see how rash and thoughtless individuals of either race might precipitate a collision that would be fearful to contemplate. The that would be fearful to contemplate. There are points in Texas in which there is danger of such a collision. And it behooves every thoughtful and prudent man to do all in his power to avert so dire a calamity.—Houston Telegraph (Gov-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Spain, Cuba, and the United States-England and France Intend no Interference—California Odd Fellows-Transfer of Telegraph Lines-The European Market Quotations.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. San Francisco, Sept. 20. -At the afternoon ession of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Grand Officers presented their reports, and standing committees were appointed. The reports exhibit a gratifying condition of the Order, with the exception of the interior of the Southern States, which are peculiarly bad. The extension of the Order in Australia is accompanied with unexpected success.

The Pacific Express Company commence business on October 1. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have notified Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Union Express Company not to carry their fast freight after that date.

FROM THE WEST.

Telegraph Line Transfers. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

St. Louis, Sept. 21 .- Arrangements are being made for transferring the Mississippi Valley line to the Western Union, it being now conceded that the former company will accept the company's offer of \$100,000. The original cost of constructing the line was \$180,000.

Shot by a Policeman. Henry Keets, a horse thief, was shot last night by a police officer, from whom he was trying to escape. The wound will probably prove fatal. Domages for Forcible Ejectment.

Clement Hess has commenced a sult against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for \$5000, in consequence of being forcibly ejected from the cars and sustaining injuries.

FROM EUROPE.

France and England Not to Interfere in Foreign International Complications. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21 .- I am assured from wellinformed sources of authority, that the Governments of England and France have, after diplomatic consultation, come to the conclusion that the status quo of governmental and executive relations existing between Turkey and Egypt must be maintained. It has been settled also, between the same two leading powers, that there shall be no interference from this side between Spain and the United States on the subject matters of the Cuban revolution and American diplomacy in Madrid.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and 93 for account. United States 5-408 of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81½; 16-408, 75½; Eric Railroad, 27½; Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; mixing plants, 134, 61244; in middling pulsage, 134, 61244; in mid dling uplands, 12½@12½d.; middling Orleans, 13@ 13½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 4000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 21-11 A. M .- Tallow, 468, 6d.@ HAVRE, Sept. 21,-Cotton closed with a declining tendency last night at 153f. 50c. on the spot and 151f.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 21—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 93%. Railways easier; Erie, 27; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—1 P. M.—Uplands Cotton, 12%d.; Orleans, 13d. The sales to-day will probably reach 5000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are flat and nominal. California Wheat, 10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 6d; receipts at the port for the past three days 50.000 marters, including 25.000 Americation. three days, 50,000 quarters, including 35,000 American. Corn, 24s. 6d. Peas, 45s. Tallow, 47s.

Stock Quetations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. R. . . . 2003 West. Union Tele . . . 3636 N. Y. & Erie Rail . . 393 Toledo & Wabash R. 73

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts snow the state of the New From the Herald.

"The convalescent feeling after the late sweeping

raid upon the stock market was more manifest to-day, although the recovery was not steady and gradual, but by its and starts. If we may judge by appearances—which are oftenest the least reliable sign in Wall street—the 'bear' speculation has cal-minated, and a reverse movement been inaugurated. minated, and a reverse movement been inaugurated.
The late bears were still worrying the market today, assailing it at each advance, and gave evidence
of a desire to purchase. All clique movements
depend for their success upon the secrety
with which they are conducted. Hence in
preparing for a counter movement in stocks the
bears' are compelled to keep up a desaltory fire,
under cover of which to make purchases on their own account as well as to induce an increase of the 'short' interest. That the market was being so nanipulated to-day evidence was plentiful. There was a raid in the morning and a general 'talk' of tight money, under which prices went off to nearly the lowest of last Friday. Then the market railied, but was once more assailed. As it went down the lowest of last Friday. Then the market rallied, but was once more assailed. As it went down the quondam 'bears,' but now 'bulls,' bought, while they tempted the street into 'going short.' The day closed with another raily and a buoyant market. The feature was Pacific Mail, which suddenly advanced to 77 in consequence of a 'new deal,' by which Mr. C. K. Garrison is to be run for the Presidency, and a change in the administration effected at the next election. As the short interest in Pacific is very large, it was easy to run up the price. Hence in the scramble to cover there istration effected at the next election. As the short interest in Pacific is very large, it was easy to run up the price. Hence in the scramble to cover there was an advance from 72 to 77. Ne v York Central opened at 204, fell to 199, and was thenceforward feverish between 200 and 202. The meeting of the directors, which comes off on Wednesday, at Albany, stimulates buying, and the 'bears' are afraid to sell. Erie was quiet and weak. Lake Shore is still in a cloud, and will remain so until there has been a sufficient probation for its late misdeeds. The money market was quite active, but stock houses were fully supplied at gold interest before 3 o'clock. There was no dispute about paying this rate, which fact seems to indicate that the change in the stock market is the initiation of a 'bull' movement. There is a better demand every day from the South and West for funds; so that it is hardly probable the money market will be less active before the middle of winter. We are fairly launched into active money. This natural stringency was aided by a movement to make greenbacks scarce, as an offset to the 'bull' movement in gold; but the combination in the latter market defiantly advanced the price to 187%, which they were the better able to do from the apprehensions of difficulty on the Cuban question, the Gold Room circulating a story late in the day that three gunboats were being made ready at the Navy Yard to proceed to the island in question. The gold 'bulls' repeated the oid threat of advancing the market slowly and steadily, day by day, until the 'bears' refused longer to buy, when they would refuse to lend the gold which they control, and thus make a ruinous 'corner,'

"Government bonds were, on the whole, weak in the more speculative issues, the unsettled feeling as to the future of money operating unfavorably, while the foreign market to-day was lower for American securities. There was considerable excitement in early transactions, but after banking hours the market became quiet and dull, the currency sixes being weakened by the advance in gold."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1862. There is an active demand for currency to-day, with a very close discount market. The statement of our banks is quite as favorable as we anticipated, and in some of its features more so. Legal-tenders come out very strong, showing an increase of over \$360,000, with an increase in loans of \$106,114. On the other hand, the deposit lines have enlarged only \$56,715, which shows the active and close condition of the market.

\$50,715, which shows the active and close condition of the market.

Though the improvement is not of an important character, it is sufficiently so to dissipate the alarms in regard to a stringent future which have been so generally entertained. All that can reasonably be expected for the next six weeks is that our banks will be able to hold their own, which they are now doing marveilously well. At the close of that period, or earlier, the balance of domestic trade will begin to be in favor of the Eastern cities, as it is now against us, and the money market will quickly recover from the stringency which now prevails.

The rates are unchanged, but the market is very active in all kinds of loans. Gold is again strong, opening at 1871% and selling at noon at 1875%, an advance of 16. Government loans are dull and prices indicate a downward movement for the balance of the day.

the day.

There was more activity in the Stock market this

There was more activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices, generally, were without change. State loans were neglected. City sixes were strady, with sales of the new issues at 101@1613.

Reading Railroad was quiet at 47%, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 55%@56%; and Lehigh Valley Hailroad at 56%; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 36% for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 57% for Minchill Railroad; 37% for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 29% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

In Canal shares no sales were reported: 17% was

In Canal shares no sales were reported; 17% was offered for Schuylkill Navigation prefetred. New York and Middle Coal was taken at 4%. Bank and Passenger Rallway stocks were

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Sept. 22 .- There is some demand from the home consumers for Flour, but an almost total absence of any demand for shipment; sales of superfine at \$5.25@5.62%, extras at \$5.62%@6.25, 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$7.50@7.75, 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@7-25, and 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at \$7.50. Rye Flour is quiet at \$6.371/2

only do. do. at \$1.50. Kye Flour is quiet at \$6.31% per barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new feature; sales of 3000 bushels Western red at \$1.45\text{36.1.51}, and 10,000 do. on secret terms. Kye is steady at \$1.15 per bushel for Western. Corn is firm, and there is not much activity; sales of 400 bushels yellow at \$1.20, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.4\text{36.1.14}\text{36.1.15}. Oats are without change; sales of 6000 bushels belaware and Pennsylvania at 64c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at \$38 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward more freely and sells at \$7.50@8; Timothy is firm at \$4.75@5; Flax-seed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.55. Whisky is dull and weak. 156 barrels sold yester-day at \$1.15@1.16 for wood-bound packages.

-The dissatisfaction of the Democracy at their local ticket is not confined to Philadelphia alone. All over the State the respectable por-tion of the Democracy repudiate the tickets which have been forced upon there by the rings.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Sept. 21.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Arrived, ship Anahusc, from Roston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 21. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl. Steamer Mount Vernon, Kurtz, Hudson, N. Y., D.Gooper, Barque Prudentia, Gjeruldsen, Amsterdam, L. Wester-

Steamer Mount Vernon, Rurtz, Hudson, N. F., D. Sopper, Barque Prudentia, Gjeruldsen, Amaterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barque Maggie Hammond, Evans, Belfast, E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. brig Eunice, Barker, Mayagues and a market, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFaddeu, Norfolk, D. Cooper.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFaddeu, Norfolk, D. Cooper.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marta, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marta, Boston, Co.
Schr F. Peterson, English, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Miltou, do.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Miltou, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Branford, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Branford, do.
Schr R. S. Gooffrey, Gooffrey East Cambridge, Hammett,
Neill & Co.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 30, Brice, New York, do.
Barge Hiawatha, Barrett, New York, do.
Barge Hiawatha, Barrett, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Candiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Willidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Willidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Abbie Thomas, Haymond, 40 days from Troon, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh-vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Hasker, 6 days from Beverly.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Pratchard, 10 days from Boston, Schr John H. French, Burgess, from Portland, with mase, to captain.

Schr George and Albert, McDonald, from Bangor, with lamber to Herbert & Davis.

Schr Gusrock, Bangs, 12 days from St. John's, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr George and Albert, McDonald, from Banger, with umber to Herbert & Davis.

Schr Gunrock, Bangs, 12 days from St. John's, with laths o.J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smitb, from Gardiner, Me., with ice o Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Goddess, Tilley, from Cohasset.

Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from New Haven,
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr John Slusman, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr A. Aldridge, Fisher, from Boston.

Schr A. Aldridge, Fisher, from Boston.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.

Schr Gen. Conner, French, from Boston.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.

Schr J. Young, Wilson, from Boston.

Schr J. Young, Wilson, from Boston.

Schr Naonta, Smith, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Eschange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 20.—Barquas Alaska, from New Orleans for Boston: Frederick Louise, from Philadelphia leans for Boston: Frederick Louise, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam; brigs Arctic, de. for Gibraltar; M. E. Leighton, do. for Quebec; and sehr J. J. Spencer, de. for Washington, are at the Breakwater, in company with the floet which has been detained for the last week by the prevailing easterly wind.

LABAN L. LYONS.

day.

Mohrs Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Norwich; Ro
Barrett, from Nov Haven; and Mary E. Coyne, Fas-Barrett, from Lov Haven; and Mary E. Coyne, Fas-from Bridgeport, Conn., all for Philadelphia, passe Gate 19th inst.